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News Summary

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A professor will study whether computers can help housebound AIDS patients make decisions about their health care: Page A6.

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Prompted by fears of a nursing shortage, Congress was ready to make more federal money available for nursing education: Page A23.

The woman behind the U. of Miami's fund-raising machine has propelled the institution into the ranks of established colleges that attract large private gifts: Page A35.

After a year of controversy, the president of Portland State University has resigned: Page A35.

A branch of the College of New Rochelle, with neighborhood campuses and flexible schedules, is a pioneer in adult education: Page A39.

Universities in Chile celebrated their role in rejecting Gen. Augusto Pinochet's bid for another eight years in power: Page A43.

After 20 years of strict control over higher education, Indonesia is preparing to grant some autonomy to its public universities: Page A43.

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Spending by States on Higher Education Totals \$36.2-Billion

Despite overall increase, 1988-89 will be a tough year in some states

By SCOTT JASCHIK

State governments are spending \$36.2-billion on higher education this year, up 12.4 per cent from two years ago.

The increase, which is compiled annually in a report by the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University, was one percentage point above the two-year increase reported by the center last year.

The report is considered to be the definitive study of state financial support for higher education. It is widely cited in legislative debates about how much money campuses should receive.

While the overall numbers are up, the figures released last week presaged an extremely rocky year for higher education.

Some states that faced large budget cuts in the last few years had the largest percentage increases. Mississippi, for exam-

State appropriations for colleges and universities for 1988-89 appear in detailed tables beginning on Page A29.

ple, leads the nation this year, with a 30-per-cent increase since 1986-87. Last year, Mississippi ranked 45th among the states in two-year percentage increase, but Gov. Ray A. Mabus, a Democrat, led a major campaign this year to increase state support. Alabama rose from 49th to 10th on the list.

Other states, which had been receiving substantial increases in state support, suffered major downturns. Massachusetts, which last year ranked third in percentage

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CAMPAIGN 88 Candidates Give Views on Science; Professors Eye Federal Posts

- In a speech at Tufts University, Governor Dukakis outlined a plan to make America No. 1 in the world in science education. Two major scientific organizations released written responses from Vice-President Bush and Mr. Dukakis to questions about science policy: Page A23.
- Professors who are advising the two campaigns are eyeing the coveted federal appointments to be made after the election: Page A16.
- Relatively few college students are excited enough about either of the candidates to work for them this fall: Page A39.
- Bush and Dukakis partisans debated the candidates' records on policy for the arts and humanities: Election Notebook, Page A23.

Higher Education's Role Is a Prominent Issue in This Fall's 12 Gubernatorial Campaigns

Higher education is a prominent issue in the 12 governors' races being run this year.

In many of the states, the candidates of both major parties say similar things about higher education. For example, in the economically troubled states of Montana, North Dakota, and West Virginia, both the Democratic and Republican candidates talk about how the colleges can play a more active role in helping to attract new businesses. In Indiana, both candidates say they will take steps to raise the graduation rates and the college-going rates of high-school students.

In four states with Republican incumbents seeking re-election—Missouri, North Carolina, Utah, and West Virgin-

ia—Democratic challengers are making college finances an issue, claiming that the Republicans have not provided the public colleges with enough money.

The Republicans respond either by defending their budgets or by noting constraints on state spending that prevent them from providing more for their higher-education systems.

Some Cite Educational Experience

Several candidates are using their own experience in higher education to say they are especially suited to help their states' colleges and universities.

In New Hampshire, Paul McEachern, the Democrat, says that because he would be the first graduate of the University of New Hampshire to be elected Governor, he would be sensitive to the needs of the state's public colleges. In North Carolina, Gov. James G. Martin, a Republican seeking his second term, says he has an understanding of the needs of colleges because of the time he spent, before entering poli-

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A Powerful Computer for Higher Education
Steven P. Jobs has unveiled his long-awaited NEXT computer work station. Page A17.

Enrollment Surge in Germany Puts Strains on Already Overcrowded Universities

By WANDA MENKE-GLÜCKERT
BONN



The persistence of record enrollments at West Germany's universities, at a time when academic and government officials had been expecting a decline, has put new strains on a system that was already severely overcrowded.

At Munich's Ludwig-Maximilians University, the country's largest, classes have become so crammed that more and more students are carrying their books around in aluminum suitcases—so they will always have something to sit on. Ideally, Ludwig-Maximilians is supposed to accommodate 25,000 students. By 1975, however, it had 34,500, and this fall the figure reached 65,000—a "dangerous development" that diminishes educational quality, says Wolfgang Matschke, head of the university's student-affairs division.

Nationwide, the latest enrollment surge
Continued on Page A44

Contrary to expectations, enrollments have increased again at West Germany's crammed universities. Above, a crowded lecture room at the U. of Bonn.

MARGINALIA

Notice distributed to dormitory residents at the State University of New York at Stony Brook:

EXTERMINATION NOTICE
YOUR SUITE, BATHROOM, AND ALL
BEDROOMS WILL BE EXTERMINATED
THIS THURSDAY

"You should prepare for extermination by moving your furniture at least 12 inches from the walls.

"You may not be excused from extermination unless you have a note from your family physician on file in the quad office.

"You may not refuse extermination for any reason. Failure to comply with this policy may result in a warning letter."

What's a warning letter, when your whole life is passing before your eyes?

A reader found this sign above a drinking fountain in the Martin History Building at Midwestern (Tex.) State University:

"Thank you for not putting chewing tobacco in water fountain."

"Only in Texas!" says the Texan who sent the information to us.

Big improvement (from the minutes of the Classified Staff Council at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas):

"Diane Fruth obtained information on two insurance questions from previous meetings. She learned that beginning in 1989, dental check-ups will be allowed twice a year, instead of once every six months. This will allow an employee to schedule check-ups at their convenience."

From the *Daily Egyptian*, the student newspaper at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

"Sheets of rain fell and gray clouds dipped from the sky. Wind blew a tassel attached to a graduation cap sitting atop a cross that read 'Higher Education R.I.P.'"

"The cross was planted Monday in front of Morris Library."

"Chancellor Lawrence K. Pettit's office said no one from the office had seen the cross."

"All we can do is mount platitudes until we find out more about what's happening with the situation although the situation is very real," Catherine Walsh, assistant to the chancellor, said."

From a questionnaire sent to present and former English majors at the University of Oklahoma, enlisting their "help in improving English studies at OU":

"104 Describe the strenghts of your educational experience in English at OU."

We hardly know where to start.

—C.G.

In Brief

Sorority Suspended for Branding Pledges

A sorority at the University of Maine at Orono has lost its recognition after a hazing incident in which pledges were branded with the initials of the Greek organization.

Sixteen Alpha Chi Omega pledges were blindfolded and driven to a cemetery, where they were asked to walk between two rows of sorority sisters. At the end of their walk, the pledges were stamped with a metal instrument heated over a candle flame. Three of the pledges received minor burns.

The sorority sisters involved in the incident may be subject to suspension, expulsion, or other disciplinary action when the university completes an investigation. The sorority will not be eligible to apply for recognition for at least two years.

4 Disciplined in Crash of North Dakota U. Plane

Four aviation students at the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks have had their flying privileges suspended and been dismissed from the university's flying team after two of them crashed a plane into the Mississippi River.

The two were not injured in the crash. It occurred after their plane struck a power line near Prairie du Chien, Wis., as they were en route to an intercollegiate flying contest in Dubuque, Iowa, a university spokeswoman said.

The other two students disciplined were flying another plane close to the one that went down.

While the four were ejected from the flying team for misconduct, their piloting privileges in the aviation program may be reinstated pending the results of a

Federal Aviation Administration investigation of the crash, the spokeswoman said.

The crash came two days after the university announced that it had agreed to buy 50 new planes within the next year. The planes are needed to keep up with enrollments in the aviation program, the spokeswoman said.

Boston College Students Protest Oliver North Fee

Boston College students are circulating a petition to protest the student government's decision to pay former Marine Lieut. Col. Oliver North \$25,000 to speak on the campus.

Protesting students say the fee is too high and the decision to invite Mr. North was made without consulting anyone outside the student government's executive board.

David McAuley, the board's

executive vice-president, said a contract with Mr. North had been signed and the board had no intention of canceling his appearance.

The fee, the highest ever paid to a speaker by the student government, is drawn from a \$500,000 budget financed by an assessment of \$41 a year per student. Last year the fund paid less than a total of \$30,000 for appearances by both Gary Hart, the former Senator, and Robert Bork, the defeated Supreme Court nominee.

'Civility Day' Planned at U. of Massachusetts

To mark the second anniversary of a racial brawl that shocked the campus, students, faculty members, and administrators at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst are planning a week-long celebration of civility.

More than 50 lectures, workshops, performances, and other

events are scheduled to culminate in "Civility Day" on October 27. Two years ago on that date, after the Boston Red Sox lost the World Series, several black students were chased and beaten by a crowd of white students on the campus.

A confidential survey of H.I.V. infection on 20 campuses is being managed by the American College Health Association for the federal Centers for Disease Control. It is expected to provide the first information about infection levels among people of college-going age nationwide.

—T.B.

Yale Brings Back the Free Lunch

Yale University professors can once again get free lunches in return for eating with students at the college's 12 residential colleges.

A program revived last week allows any of the university's 600 current and retired faculty members to eat up to five meals a week in the dining halls. The tradition was discontinued in the early 1970's because of financial cutbacks.

Bringing professors back into the dining halls is part of an effort to encourage greater intellectual contact between the students and the faculty, a spokesman for the university said.

Misuse of Funds Probed at Conn. Health Center

The president of the University of Connecticut last week appointed a special trustee to oversee the institution's financial affairs after the state's Attorney General found that officials at the university's Health Center had mismanaged and misused state money.

In a report forwarded to the state's chief attorney for consideration in possible criminal prosecutions, the Attorney General and state auditors said that state money had been improperly diverted to a foundation at the university set up to handle money from private contributors.

The report also accused Richard C. Tilton, director of the health center's microbiology division, with using foundation funds to pay for travel, meals, Christmas parties, and expenses related to his ownership of three sailboats.

The Attorney General charged



Faulty electrical wiring was blamed for a fire that destroyed the university's Grambling Hall. No one was hurt in the blaze. The office building had been scheduled for renovation.

State Spending on Higher Education Totals \$36.2-Billion, Up 12.4 Pct.

Continued from Page A1

increase, with 26 per cent, fell to 41st this year, with an increase of 6 per cent—a 2-per-cent reduction when inflation is taken into consideration.

The state appropriations figures continue to follow trends in regional economies. With the exception of Massachusetts, New England continued to do well. Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island were among the top 13 states in percentage gains.

The economies in other Atlantic Coast states are also prospering, as are their colleges and universities. Florida, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia all ranked in the top half of the states in terms of percentage increases.

Oil-producing and mining states continued to falter, with Alaska having the greatest two-year decline in appropriations, a 21-per-cent drop. Last year, Alaska also had the greatest decrease—37 per cent.

The Illinois center uses a two-year comparison to minimize the effect of one-year booms or busts in state economies.

This Year's Trends

This year's appropriations figures also included the following trends:

- The states that spend the most money on higher education are generally increasing their appropriations for public colleges at a lower rate than the rest of the country. Of the 11

states that spend more than \$1-billion annually on higher education, the rate of increase this year was a percentage point less than that of the country as a whole.

- State programs for student aid are receiving major increases. Of the 33 states that reported separate listings for student-aid spending, the average two-year increase was 20 per cent, compared to the overall increase in higher-education spending of 12 per cent. Many state student-aid programs are small, but in the last two years states have put a good deal of new money into them. New Jersey increased student aid by 30 per cent, Florida by 40 per cent, and Kentucky by 49 per cent. New York, which leads the nation in spending on student aid, decreased its spending in that area by 1 per cent.

- Spending on community colleges also increased at a greater rate—15 per cent—than overall spending. In a report to accompany the release of the data, Edward R. Hines, director of the Illinois center, said the increase to community colleges was due to their role in state economic-development programs.

Mr. Hines said states had similar motivations for increasing spending on student aid and community colleges because both are "categorical programs, devised to achieve specific purposes of benefit to both higher education and the state."

Mr. Hines and other experts on the



finances of public higher education have long warned people to be careful about how they use the state appropriations figures.

The data, widely known as "the Chambers numbers" after the late M. M. Chambers, an Illinois State professor who started to collect them regularly are used by state officials trying to prove political points. Governors use them to cite their commitment to higher education, while critics of governors use it to prove a lack of commitment.

Differences between the states

make it difficult to use the report alone to compare their needs and expenditures fairly. Some of the differences are obvious, such as a state's wealth and population.

Sources of Support Vary

Others are less apparent. Community colleges, for example, are supported primarily by local governments in some states and by state governments in others. The Chambers figures include only state support. Some states provide funds for economic-development programs at

colleges or to pay for the fringe benefits of college employees, but provide the money through state departments that are not included in the appropriations report.

The report published this week will be refined by the Illinois State center, based on changes in state calculations and new breakdowns of state budgets. A final version will be available for \$3.50 in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036.

Election Notebook: Reagan's Appeal to Youth; a Defense of Business Students; Influential Teachers

Continued from Page A23

tax law by turning over some of its contributions to the pro-tax group, One Cent for Sports Committee.

The Coalition Against Regressive Taxation, known as CART, has asked the state Elections Division to investigate the Beaver Club and the One Cent committee. The coalition says the practice violates disclosure laws because it allows the committee to lump together numerous donations, rather than list the name of each contributor to the committee.

The coalition also has asked the Internal Revenue Service to investigate whether the club misled donors with a fund-raising solicitation suggesting that contributions to the Beaver Club to fight for the referendum could also be considered a tax-deductible charitable contribution.

The coalition has raised the same questions about the University of Oregon Foundation and the university's booster organization, the Duck Club.

Lawyers for the clubs have said that limited use of donations does not violate elections laws or I.R.S. rules.

Opponents of the tax have collected more than \$635,000 to campaign against the measure, including major donations from out-of-state breweries, outpacing supporters eight to one.

The proposal also has inspired a little humor. Tax supporters say that CART should stand for Coalition of Anheuser-Busch and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. Opponents refer to the measure as the "jock tax" and joke about a state "itching to tax you."

—GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Dan Quayle, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, was supposed to be the Republican ticket's link to the youth vote. But with the

Indiana Senator continuing to be dogged by questions about his qualifications, the G.O.P. is assigning the task to President Reagan.

Republican analysts say the President remains the most popular speaker among student audiences.

The President's speeches to young voters this year are typical of his general-election addresses, although he tosses in a special appeal for students to vote. In a recent address at Adlai Stevenson High School in Detroit, he compared American students to the Soviet college students he addressed during his trip to Moscow.

"Think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of

them have the influence on the course of their country's history and world history that each of you can have just by going to the voting booth," he said.

President Reagan said he found it "very disturbing" that students vote at lower rates than the rest of the population, and he also suggested for whom students should vote. —S.J.

Vice-President Bush came to the defense of a much-maligned group—business students—in an address last week at the Seattle University Business School.

"I don't have to tell you the image that many Americans, and many in

the press, have of business students," he said. "Instead of recognizing that you're learning to help make our economy run better, they've painted a picture of a generation only concerned about quick and easy money. I know that's not true."

Mr. Bush said he was aware of students from the business schools organizing volunteer programs, and urged the Seattle students to do likewise. Said the Vice-President: "Here's your chance to prove the cynics wrong." —S.J.

To celebrate National Higher Education Week last week, the Council for Advancement and Support of Ed-

ucation asked the Presidential candidates to name the teacher who had most influenced their lives.

Mr. Bush cited one of his American-history teachers at Phillips Academy, A. B. Darling. The Vice-President said: "Past is prologue and when I think back on Dr. Darling's way of teaching, that seems so true. It wasn't just dates and happenings; he taught us through history the real business of living."

Governor Dukakis declined to name a single instructor from his education, instead crediting "the very special environment at Swarthmore," which he said "helped shape and refine my values and commitment to public service." —S.J.

WASHINGTON UPDATE

Approval Expected for Deafness Institute and Public-Broadcasting Funds

A separate institute for deafness and communications-disorders research at the National Institutes of Health was on its way to receiving final approval from Congress last week.

The new National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders will take deafness research out from under the control of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, where advocates of deafness research said it was being neglected.

Although President Reagan is expected to sign the bill, it is not popular with N.I.H. administrators or White House officials, who have said that an additional research institute will add to the bureaucracy without necessarily increasing the quality or quantity of research.

But lobbying for the bill by some

scientists and by those afflicted with communication disorders was heavy.

"The health needs of the American public cry out for a separate institute that will bring together under one roof the scientists, physicians, audiologists, and speech pathologists who conduct research in human communication," said George A. Gates, a professor of otorhinolaryngology at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, in testifying for the bill.

The bill also had the strong support of Sen. Tom Harkin, an Iowa Democrat whose older brother is deaf, and Rep. Claude D. Pepper, Democrat from Florida, an advocate for the elderly.

Legislation to create a deafness institute was passed by the House in July by a vote of 409 to 2, and passed in an amended version by the Senate

in August by a voice vote. But the bill got caught up in wrangling between the two houses over unrelated legislation. Finally the Senate split off the new institute from the other issues, taking its original amendments off the bill. The House was expected last week to agree with some changes the Senate made and approve the bill.

—DAVID L. WHEELER

Congressional approval was expected late last week of the bill authorizing nearly \$800-million for public broadcasting for 1991 through 1993. The legislation had been passed in the Senate and had informal approval from the White House. House leaders predicted passage soon.

Although the authorized amounts —\$245-million for 1991, \$265-million for 1992, and \$285-million for 1993—

are less than originally requested, public-broadcasting officials said they were close to what they expected to be appropriated. Public-broadcasting appropriations are made two years in advance.

The bill also requires the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the nation's public-television stations to explore ways to distribute the corporation's television-program fund—used principally for new programs—directly to the stations. But the bill does not include a measure that would have assigned 80 per cent of the fund directly to the stations.

A third of the stations are operated by colleges and universities, and many have been pushing for control of the \$40-million fund, saying the corporation board has become too political (*The Chronicle*, October 5).

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1988-89

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Prune of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes qualifying some of the figures. The full report will be available in February from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Washington 20036. The report is free of charge to association members and \$3.50 for others.

	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
Total	\$ 763,000	+21%
ALASKA		
U of Alaska		
Fairbanks	\$ 75,962	+ 5%
Anchorage	44,457	+ 5%
Southeast	9,996	+ 4%
Student aid	7,000	-99%
Other appropriations	27,318	n/c
Total	\$ 164,733	-21%
ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	\$ 237,549	+22%
Arizona St U	178,889	+24%
Northern Arizona U	61,182	+25%
Community colleges	62,167	+ 4%
Other appropriations	4,773	n/c
Total	\$ 544,560	+21%
ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas	\$ 172,925	+ 5%
Arkansas St U	28,423	+ 8%
U of Central Arkansas	20,517	+ 8%
Southern Arkansas U	12,361	+ 8%
Arkansas Tech U	11,400	+ 7%
Henderson St U	9,120	+ 8%
Community colleges	21,896	+ 8%
Student aid	6,497	+ 1%
Other appropriations	3,260	n/c
Total	\$ 286,399	+ 6%
CALIFORNIA		
U of California System		
Los Angeles	\$ 439,174	+ 9%
Berkeley	350,435	+ 9%
Devis	319,802	+11%
San Diego	199,297	+11%
Irvine	153,484	+13%
San Francisco	151,834	+ 7%
Santa Barbara	139,135	+13%
Riverside	112,571	+15%
Santa Cruz	79,886	+20%
Hastings C of Law	12,051	+ 2%
Administration	39,750	+13%
U of California total	1,997,419	+11%
California St U		
San Diego	131,249	+16%
Long Beach	109,678	+16%
San Jose	103,258	+17%
Northridge	98,395	+14%
San Luis Obispo	93,261	+14%
Fresno	92,691	+20%
Sacramento	92,560	+15%
San Francisco	92,418	+14%
Pomona	83,625	+17%
Los Angeles	81,683	+ 9%
Fullerton	81,484	+16%
Chico	77,638	+16%
Hayward	56,520	+11%
Humboldt	44,719	+12%
San Bernardino	37,878	+30%
Sonoma	32,762	+15%
Bakersfield	26,579	+24%
Stanislaus	26,292	+24%
Dominguez Hills	25,557	-17%
Other appropriations	86,992	n/c
California St U total	1,475,239	+ 8%
Community colleges	1,388,896	+16%
California Maritime Academy	6,386	+ 6%
Student aid	130,127	+ 9%
Other appropriations	3,443	n/c
Total	\$5,001,510	+11%
COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	\$ 173,992	+12%
St Board of Agriculture	94,701	+14%
(for Colorado St U,		
U of Southern Colorado,		
and Ft Lewis C)		
U of Northern Colorado	27,139	+17%
Colorado Sch of Mines	11,140	+11%
State colleges	45,825	+16%
(Mesa, Metropolitan,		
Western, and Adams St)		
Community colleges	64,673	+16%
Vocational education	25,993	+ 8%
Student aid	24,738	+ 2%
Other appropriations	6,980	n/c
Total	\$ 475,181	+12%
CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	\$ 200,330	+23%
Southern Connecticut	31,913	+26%
Central Connecticut	32,080	+26%
Western Connecticut	16,480	+34%
Eastern Connecticut	13,474	+34%
Central office	2,626	n/c
Central Naugatuck Valley		
Region Higher Ed Ctr	3,192	+22%
Regional community		
colleges	82,197	+33%

	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change
CONNECTICUT—Continued		
State technical colleges	\$ 18,354	+21%
Other appropriations	86,759	n/c
Total	\$ 487,395	+22%
DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	\$ 63,587	+10%
Delaware St C	16,241	+12%
Tech & community colleges	24,149	+12%
Other appropriations	3,539	n/c
Total	\$ 107,516	+11%
FLORIDA		
U of Florida	\$ 340,979	+13%
U of South Florida	162,416	+11%
Florida St U	129,850	+10%
Florida International U	67,489	+15%
U of Central Florida	60,138	+14%
Florida Atlantic U	49,252	+13%
Florida A&M U	41,016	+ 6%
U of West Florida	29,893	+14%
U of North Florida	24,047	+16%
Student aid	50,572	+40%
Aid to private insts	28,382	+37%
Community colleges	460,906	+17%
Other appropriations	29,403	n/c
Total	\$1,474,345	+15%
GEORGIA		
U of Georgia	\$ 241,295	+13%
Medical C of Georgia	99,941	+ 9%
Georgia St U	84,727	+11%
Georgia Inst		
of Technology	84,320	+16%
Georgia Southern C	26,640	+31%
Valdosta St C	18,103	+19%
West Georgia C	17,987	+10%
Kennesaw C	16,635	+26%
Columbus C	13,566	+ 9%
Southern C of Technology	12,253	+13%
Georgia C	12,125	+22%
Fort Valley St C	11,311	+11%
Savannah St C	10,409	+ 6%
Albany St C	10,389	+ 8%
Augusta C	10,206	+12%
Armstrong St C	8,783	+ 9%
Georgia Southwestern C	8,324	+ 7%
Clayton St C	7,371	+23%
North Georgia C	7,297	+15%
Community colleges	66,453	+ 1%
Student aid	1,529	-20%
Other appropriations	42,635	n/c
Total	\$ 812,299	+14%
HAWAII		
U of Hawaii System	\$ 241,407	+22%
Other appropriations	55,526	n/c
Less tuition		
and other revenue	-22,700	0%
Total	\$ 274,233	+24%
IDAHO		
U of Idaho	\$ 58,156	+11%
Boise St U	30,206	+16%
Idaho St U	26,905	+16%
Lewis-Clark St C	4,821	+21%
Community colleges	6,407	+10%
Vocational education	15,375	+14%
Student aid	362	+36%

	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change
IDAHO—Continued		
Other appropriations	\$ 2,755	n/c
Total	\$ 144,967	+19%
ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	\$ 488,121	0%
Southern Illinois U	162,314	- 2%
Northern Illinois U	77,845	- 2%
Illinois St U	58,069	- 3%
Western Illinois U	40,017	- 5%
Eastern Illinois U	32,602	+ 2%
Northeastern Illinois U	28,859	+ 2%
Chicago St U	22,934	+ 3%
Governors St U	16,403	+ 1%
Sangamon St U	15,528	- 1%
Community colleges	207,416	+ 2%
Student aid	154,238	+ 9%
Other appropriations	95,098	n/c
Total	\$1,399,444	+ 1%
INDIANA		
Indiana U	\$ 290,701	+13%
Purdue U	204,671	+13%
Ball St U	83,064	+12%
Indiana St U	57,229	+12%
U of Southern Indiana	9,538	+20%
Vincennes U	17,640	+12%
Indiana Voc-Tech C	46,527	+19%
Student aid	38,789	+21%
Other appropriations	7,455	n/c
Total	\$ 755,614	+14%
IOWA		
U of Iowa	\$ 164,016	+16%
Iowa St U	150,785	+17%
U of Northern Iowa	48,208	+18%
Board of Regents	566	+23%
Community colleges	80,939	+19%
Student aid	34,477	+45%
Total	\$ 478,991	+18%
KANSAS		
U of Kansas	\$ 138,303	+15%
Kansas St U	97,505	+18%
Wichita St U	42,095	+20%
Pittsburg St U	18,784	+20%
Emporia St U	17,957	+14%
Kansas Tech Inst	3,533	+16%
Washburn U of Topeka	4,706	+13%
Community colleges	33,962	+24%
Student aid	5,942	+17%
Other appropriations	1,218	n/c
Total	\$ 382,326	+17%
KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	\$ 237,740	+25%
U of Louisville	114,393	+22%
Eastern Kentucky U	44,615	+15%
Western Kentucky U	42,978	+13%
Murray St U	33,895	+18%
Morehead St U	26,966	+15%
Northern Kentucky U	25,019	+27%
Kentucky St U	15,456	+19%
Student aid	12,801	+49%
Other appropriations	6,212	n/c
Total	\$ 560,075	+22%
LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U System	\$ 278,330	- 3%

	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change
LOUISIANA—Continued		
Southern U System	\$ 37,625	-10%
U of Southwestern La	32,993	+ 4%
Louisiana Tech U	22,880	- 3%
Northeast Louisiana U	22,317	- 2%
Grambling St U	16,160	+ 4%
Southeastern La U	15,836	- 4%
McNeese St U	15,215	0%
Nicholls St U	14,399	+ 1%
Northwestern St U of La	14,148	- 5%
Delgado CC	10,156	-11%
Other appropriations	2,975	n/c
Total	\$ 483,034	- 3%
MAINE		
U of Maine System	\$ 131,095	+30%
Maine Maritime Academy	5,258	+27%
Vocational education	21,420	+28%
Student aid	4,659	+21%
Total	\$ 162,432	+29%
MARYLAND		
U of Maryland		
College Park	\$ 191,108	+27%
Baltimore City	103,318	+23%
Baltimore County	38,958	+28%
Eastern Shore	12,700	+30%
U College	1,500	n/c
Towson St U	39,576	+20%
Frostburg St U	17,277	+20%
Salisbury St C	16,014	+33%
U of Baltimore	14,383	+22%
Bowie St C	12,859	+23%
Coppin St C	11,168	+16%
Morgan St U	26,006	+ 7%
St Mary's C of Maryland	7,875	+26%
Community colleges	105,921	+ 8%
Aid to private colleges	20,043	+20%
Student aid	17,083	+91%
Other appropriations	59,729	n/c
Total	\$ 686,261	+22%
MASSACHUSETTS		
U of Massachusetts System	\$ 269,422	+ 7%
U of Lowell	56,770	+ 4%
Southeastern Mass U	33,989	+ 6%
Salem St C	22,988	+12%
Bridgewater St C	21,906	+12%
Fitchburg St C	18,399	+11%
Worcester St C	14,746	+12%
Framingham St C	14,647	+13%
Westfield St C	14,729	+12%
North Adams St C	10,130	+14%
Massachusetts C of Art	9,726	+13%
Mass Maritime Academy	8,988	- 2%
Community colleges	152,469	+17%
Student aid	84,090	+12%
Other appropriations	26,959	n/c
Total	\$ 888,426	+ 8%
MICHIGAN		
U of Michigan	\$ 272,455	+ 8%
Michigan St U	242,175	+ 9%
Wayne St U	165,799	+ 9%
Western Michigan U	74,788	+ 8%
Eastern Michigan U	56,634	+ 8%
Central Michigan U	50,367	+11%
Ferris St C	36,178	+ 9%

Continued on Following Page

How the States Rank

1988-89 appropriations (a)			2-year change			1988-89 appropriations (a)			2-year change		
Amount	Rank		not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	Rank	
Alabama	\$ 763,000,000	15	+ 21%	+ 11%	10	Nebraska	\$ 253,431,000	37	+ 18%	+ 9%	14
Alaska	164,733,000	39	- 21%	- 27%	50	Nevada	121,249,000	43	+ 18%	+ 9%	11
Arizona	544,560,000	24	+ 21%	+ 12%	9	New Hampshire ..	72,454,000	49	+ 29%	+ 19%	2
Arkansas	286,399,000	33	+ 6%	- 2%	43	New Jersey	1,129,452,000	10	+ 26%	+ 17%	4
California	5,001,510,000	1	+ 11%	+ 2%	31	New Mexico	268,800,000	35	+ 7%	- 1%	39
Colorado	475,181,000	27	+ 12%	+ 4%	27	New York	3,110,021,000	2	+ 12%	+ 4%	28
Connecticut	467,385,000	28	+ 22%	+ 12%	8	North Carolina ...	1,329,606,000	7	+ 13%	+ 5%	26
Delaware	107,516,000	46	+ 11%	+ 3%	30	North Dakota	118,072,000	44	- 2%	- 10%	48
Florida	1,474,345,000	4	+ 15%	+ 6%	18	Ohio	1,320,460,000	8	+ 9%	+ 1%	35
Georgia	812,299,000	14	+ 14%	+ 3%	25	Oklahoma	415,191,000	30	+ 8%	0%	37
Hawaii	274,233,000	34	+ 24%	+ 15%	5	Oregon	361,189,000	32	+ 7%	- 1%	38
Idaho	144,987,000	41	+ 15%	+ 6%	19	Pennsylvania	1,237,966,000	9	+ 12%	+ 3%	29
Illinois	1,399,444,000	5	+ 1%	- 7%	46	Rhode Island	138,802,000	42	+ 18%	+ 9%	13
Indiana	755,614,000	16	+ 14%	+ 5%	23	South Carolina ...	578,598,000	21	+ 14%	+ 6%	22
Iowa	478,991,000	26	+ 18%	+ 9%	12	South Dakota	77,369,000	48	+ 7%	- 1%	40
Kansas	382,326,000	31	+ 17%	+ 8%	15	Tennessee	673,881,000	20	+ 9%	+ 1%	34
Kentucky	560,075,000	22	+ 22%	+ 13%	6	Texas	2,245,958,000	3	+ 14%	+ 5%	24
Louisiana	483,034,000	25	- 3%	- 11%	49	Utah	259,615,000	36	+ 6%	- 2%	42
Maine	162,432,000	40	+ 29%	+ 19%	3	Vermont	53,855,000	50	+ 17%	+ 8%	16
Maryland	695,261,000	19	+ 22%	+ 13%	7	Virginia	1,033,096,000	11	+ 15%	+ 6%	20
Massachusetts ...	888,426,000	12	+ 6%	- 2%	41	Washington	719,437,000	18	+ 14%	+ 6%	21
Michigan	1,338,033,000	6	+ 9%	+ 1%	36	West Virginia	252,618,000	38	+ 4%	- 4%	44
Minnesota	861,462,000	13	+ 10%	+ 2%	33	Wisconsin	738,670,000	17	+ 11%	+ 2%	32
Mississippi	425,751,000	29	+ 30%	+ 20%	1	Wyoming	114,753,000	45	0%	- 7%	47
Missouri	550,809,000	23	+ 16%	+ 7%	17	Total U. S.	\$ 36,205,426,000		+ 12%	+ 4%	
Montana	105,277,000	47	+ 4%	- 4%	45						

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures.

(a) Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses

even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to colleges and universities.

(b) Increase in appropriations for 1988-89 over 1986-87, as reported by Edward R. Hines.

(c) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 8.5 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Indexes for August, 1988, and August, 1986.

Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change	Appropriations 1988-89 (add 000)	2-year change
NEW MEXICO—Continued		OREGON—Continued		PENNSYLVANIA		TEXAS—Continued	
\$ 35,796	+ 8%	NM Inst of Mining & Tech	\$ 14,450 +13%	Portland St U	\$ 36,167 + 8%	Stephen F Austin St U	\$ 24,744 +29%
34,601	+ 8%	New Mexico Highlands U	9,267 - 4%	Southern Oregon St C	12,923 +10%	Texas Southern U	19,324 +37%
32,301	+ 8%	Western New Mexico U	6,339 - 8%	Oregon Inst of Tech	10,970 +14%	West Texas St U	12,780 +23%
24,265	+19%	Community colleges	7,310 +15%	Western Oregon St C	10,009 +14%	Midwestern St U	8,618 +13%
14,150	+16%	Vocational-technical schools	18,767 +10%	Eastern Oregon St C	7,688 +19%	Baylor C of Medicine	
9,366	+ 8%	Student aid	8,683 +55%	Community colleges	62,954 + 6%	and Dentistry	42,433 +17%
201,361	+ 8%	Other appropriations	979 n/c	Student aid	11,739 + 7%	Community colleges	413,584 + 2%
89,373	+15%	Total	\$ 268,800 + 7%	Other appropriations	5,288 n/c	Other appropriations	85,399 n/c
2,674	n/c			Total	\$ 361,189 + 7%	Total	\$2,245,958 +14%
4,450	n/c						
\$1,338,033	+ 9%	NEW YORK		UTAH		VERMONT	
		State U of New York		U of Utah	\$ 114,424 + 0%	U of Vermont	\$ 28,173 +15%
		University centers	\$ 614,815 +19%	Utah St U	60,988 + 6%	State colleges	14,028 +18%
		Medical centers	275,468 +25%	Weber St C	30,916 + 7%	Student aid	11,547 +20%
		Colleges of arts and science	314,343 +13%	Salt Lake CC	13,422 + 7%	Other appropriations	107 n/c
		Statutory colleges	108,619 +16%	Utah Valley CC	11,501 + 7%	Total	\$ 53,850 +17%
		Specialized colleges	67,494 +15%	Southern Utah St C	9,428 + 7%		
		Ag and tech colleges	96,937 +13%	Dixie C	5,586 + 8%		
		University-wide programs	151,381 n/c	Snow C	5,285 + 0%		
		Fringe benefits	343,073 + 1%	C of Eastern Utah	4,779 + 7%		
		Less SUNY student fees	-422,588 +27%	Other appropriations	3,286 n/c		
		SUNY total	1,548,542 +13%	Total	\$ 250,615 + 0%		
		Cornell cooperative					
		extension	2,988 +15%				
		Community colleges	309,255 +12%				
		City U of New York	608,415 +22%				
		Student aid	447,622 - 1%				
		Aid to private colleges	1,72,093 +11%				
		Other appropriations	21,108 n/c				
		Total	\$3,110,021 +12%				
		NORTH CAROLINA					
		U of North Carolina					
		Chapel Hill	\$ 242,697 +13%				
		North Carolina St U	216,378 +14%				
		East Carolina U	110,179 +19%				
		Greensboro	49,795 +18%				
		Appalachian St U	49,179 +24%				
		Charlotte	48,027 +21%				
		NC A&T St U	32,779 +14%				
		Western Carolina U	31,412 +11%				
		Wilmington	27,842 +21%				
		NC Central U	29,301 +10%				
		Fayetteville St U	15,289 +13%				
		Winston-Salem St U	15,164 +17%				
		Asheville	13,891 +26%				
		Pembroke St U	13,503 +26%				
		Elizabeth City St U	12,383 +32%				
		NC Sch of the Arts	7,851 +10%				
		NC Memorial Hospital	28,751 +15%				
		Student aid	42,809 +15%				
		Other appropriations	20,789 n/c				
		CC's and tech insts	325,587 + 7%				
		Total	\$1,329,606 +13%				
		NORTH DAKOTA					
		U of North Dakota	\$ 44,409 - 2%				
		North Dakota St U	42,949 - 4%				
		ND St Sch of Science	8,776 - 4%				
		Minot St C	6,831 + 6%				
		Dickinson St C	4,				

Note: Some totals may be inconsistent with sample figures because of rounding.
n/c Not comparable.